

# VIETNAM COURIER

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Between the night of May 11 and May 15, 1969

## 400 TARGETS IN 80 CITIES AND URBAN CENTRES

### The NFL Ten Points Show the Way to a Viet Nam Settlement

On November 3, 1969 while announcing its acceptance to participate in the Paris Conference, the NFL proclaimed its five points which should guide the Conference work and serve as basis for any true solution to the Viet Nam problem. On May 11, 1969, at the Conference, more than three and a half months of negotiations as a result of U.S. bad faith, a new text was presented to it by the NFL representative: that is the principles and main content of ten-point overall solution to the South Vietnamese problem to help restore peace in Vietnam.

Stemming both from the NFL, Political Program passed in August 1969, these two successive documents are permeated with the same spirit of independence and peace — true independence in genuine peace. With the ten-point overall solution, the NFL position concerning a Viet Nam settlement has now been made clear in a detailed and concrete manner and the parties concerned can take it as a basis to conclude agreements with which to crown the Conference.

The tenor of the NFL proposal from its beginning to its end is the principle of respect for the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights, for the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese. To make possible the full exercise of those rights, the NFL document stresses, first of all, U.S. aggression against Vietnam should be ended, and more, particularly the United States should withdraw all South Vietnamese and all U.S. and satellite troops and military personnel, without setting any condition whatsoever. A clear distinction should be drawn between the withdrawal of U.S. and satellite troops and the problem of Vietnamese forces in South Vietnam, this latter issue coming under the sole competence of the Vietnamese parties concerned.

The South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination is embodied in their freedom to choose their own government. The NFL has been favouring free, democratic general elections to form such a government. Now in the overall solution, it gives an unimpeachable guarantee that "the people who will be responsible for the organizing of general election? It will be — the NFL says — a provisional coalition government resulting from negotiations between "the political forces representing the various social strata in the South Vietnam, those which stand for peace, independence and neutrality". Isn't this an appropriate proposal fully conforming to the spirit of national concord and large union?

The NFL ten points once again reaffirm the foreign policy of peace and neutrality to be implemented by a South Vietnam free from American control. They also outline a process of peaceful and gradual reunification of both zones of Vietnam. What is noteworthy here is that the Conference accepts the existence of a military separation line and a demilitarized zone separating the two parts of Vietnam, the former is only of a provisional character and should not be construed in any way a political or territorial boundary. The Conference is up to the two zones to come to terms on the statute of the demilitarized zone and work out modalities for movements across the provisional demarcation line. This is a relevant answer to the U.S. attempt to transform the DMZ issue into a major issue to be discussed by the four-party Conference and a

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#### NORTH VIET NAM

A F4 Phantom fighter-bomber and 2 unmanned spy planes respectively grounded in Quang Binh province on May 17 and over Haiphong on May 18 and 23.

Total loss in U.S. planes between August 5, 1969 and May 23, 1969:

**3,291**

Including 23 Airfields and 33 Bases, HQs and CPs of Army Corps, Divisions, Brigades and Regiments Attacked by PLAF

#### Preliminary Reports:

**15 Battalions and Equivalent Units and an Armoured Corps of the U.S.-Puppets Destroyed or Decimated**

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Quang Nam province  
PLAF men in action.



# PARIS CONFERENCE ON VIET NAM HOLDS 18th PLENARY SESSION

(May 22, 1969)

THE Saigon administration's unequivocal opposition to the ten-point overall solution was voiced by the puppet's representative at the 18th plenary session of the Paris Conference. At the meeting, U.S. representative Cabot Lodge reiterated the "mutual withdrawal of troops" plan contained in President Nixon's May speech, and used specious arguments to prove that the U.S. was for the respect of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination. The plan was only to camouflage U.S. intention to continue to interfere in the rotten and warlike Thieu-Ky regime as tool for the achievement of U.S. neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam.

NFL delegate Tran Bau Kiem pointed out that the U.S. "mutual withdrawal of troops" was tantamount to the American rulers' stubborn denial to the Vietnamese people of their fundamental national rights and right to self-determination. In sticking to it, the men in Washington persisted in putting on an equal footing the aggressor and those who oppose aggression and in confusing the issues between the United States and the Vietnamese people with those he settled among Vietnamese parties. Recalling Mr. Nixon's proposed two-stage withdrawal of

U.S. troops, the first stage of which lasting 12 months and the second having to definite time limit, the NFL chief negotiator said that this was a proof of the U.S. design to protract American military presence in South Viet Nam so as to gain time to consolidate the puppet army and administration and to "de-Americanize" and "Vietnamize" the war.

The Front's envoy severely censured the American rulers' disregard of a coalition government when dealing with "free elections". On the other hand, the Vietnamese people, Nguyen Van Thien's six-point plan which demanded that members of the NFL "renounce the use of force and private military elections organized within the framework of the Saigon constitution", "The Thieu-Ky-Huong administration is a highly illegal and represents nothing", said Mr. Tran Bau Kiem.

"The NFL supports the struggle of South Viet Nam to defend its independence, its right to self-determination and its replacement by a peace cabinet with a view to putting an early end to the war."

Taking the floor in his turn, DRVN delegation leader Xuan Thuy stressed the necessity of the withdrawal of U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, with

no condition attached; this was a touchstone of soundness of any solution offered by the Paris Conference. The NFL ten-point overall solution enjoyed the warm support from world opinion, precisely because it met the demands of the Vietnamese people. On the contrary, Mr. Nixon's 14 May speech was not reasonable because it included the withdrawal of "troops" which had been rejected by the NFL and the DRVN. The reason given by Mr. Nixon for his proposal to withdraw "troops" was that such a step would be followed by massacres in South Viet Nam. The DRVN chief negotiator said that it was none other than the United States that had decided to withdraw its forces from Asian countries for a more efficient defence of her Middle East interests. Thailand and the Philippines had been forced by the US to ship in troops for the war of aggression in Viet Nam, but now they have begun to complain about the heavy burden of responsibility placed on their shoulders by the US, for which they have been receiving little in return. The Thailand's Foreign Minister, a man known as a docile agent of the US, has

just suggested that the Seato be transformed into a political forum instead of remaining a military alliance, whereas his Filipino counterpart have shaken the American leadership of the imperialist camp and badly hurt its influence with its satellites. France, one of Seato's founding members, has been for the last three years boycotting its sessions and military exercises. Paris has also been coldshouldering its activities and recently demanded that US military bases be removed from her territory. Great Britain, though supporting the US policy of aggression, has been assailed by financial difficulties and decided to withdraw its forces from Asian countries for a more efficient defence of her Middle East interests.

It is clear that the U.S. imperialists are endeavouring to get out of the present quagmire, thereby exposing the difficulties and weaknesses of their aggression and threat of collapse, now plauging the Seato as well as the Nato and the Centso are indicative of the utter insolence of the US and of the fiasco of its policy of aggressive military alliances.

Quan doi Nhan Dan  
(People's Army, May 21, 1969)

## The NFL Ten Points...

(continued on page 1)

symbol of the defence of the separate State of South Vietnam against the alleged invasion by the North Vietnamese!

The last two points of the NFL relate to two other aspects of the Vietnam settlement, namely the aftermath of the war and international supervision of the withdrawal from South Vietnam of U.S. and satellite troops.

As can be seen, the solution proposed by the NFL is an "all-round" one. All important aspects of a just and lasting settlement are included in it, and the solution suggested by the NFL to each of these aspects faithfully reflects the principles of respect for the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the spirit of national concord permitting the exercise by the South Vietnamese people of their right to self-determination. At the same time, the overall solution supplies all

guarantees for a lasting peace in this part of the world.

now there appears the NFL overall solution which shows the way to a rational settlement, to an "honorable peace" for the United States!

It is easy to imagine the warm welcome accorded by the whole world and especially by American opinion to the NFL ten-point all round solution. For several months now, the American nation has been expecting President Nixon to live up to his electoral pledge to achieve a prompt cessation of the Viet Nam war. Day after day has passed, and the list of U.S. casualties has been only growing longer; neither the change in military strategy nor the massive use of B-52s has contributed to improve the position of the U.S. Democratic and Republican congressmen alike have got impatient. Businessmen have voiced their dissent. A whole city council — that of Chicago — by an unanimous vote urged President Nixon to bring home the GIs. And

issue. And what a disappointment for him in this respect!

It is now transparent that Mr. Nixon failed to stop U.S. aggression against Viet Nam. He did not want to withdraw from South Viet Nam U.S. and satellite troops since he kept on settling terms to such a withdrawal. He also refused to recognize the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination since he threw the weight of his support behind traitor Nguyen Van Thieu's six points which proposed that the NFL lay down its weapons and rally the Saigon puppet regime.

It is true that Mr. Nixon still hopes that time will work in his favour and will help him secure a position of strength from which he will be able to sell his peace programme to the Paris Conference but all this is sheer illusion!

A similar hope was once entertained by Mr. Johnson and his aides. Some of the latter however have been awakened to this bitterness: the situation, far from improving, goes unceasingly from bad to worse for the American aggressors. Will Mr. Nixon wait until the total collapse of his house of cards to lend a more attentive ear to the NFL proposals?

WHAT are Mr. Nixon's true intentions? What his generals are doing in South Viet Nam and what he himself just declared in Washington on May 14 are convergent and cast a strong light on his

VIET NAM COURIER

Hanoi Press Opinion

## Tottering SEATO

On May 20, 1969, the US-led Seato aggressive military bloc met in Bangkok. For the last few years, it has been nodding to its disintegration. The NFL ten-point overall solution enjoyed the warm support from world opinion, precisely because it met the demands of the Vietnamese people. On the contrary, Mr. Nixon's 14 May speech was not reasonable because it included the withdrawal of "troops" which had been rejected by the NFL and the DRVN.

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It is clear that the U.S. imperialists are endeavouring to get out of the present quagmire, thereby exposing the difficulties and weaknesses of their aggression and threat of collapse, now plaguing the Seato as well as the Nato and the Centso are indicative of the utter insolence of the US and of the fiasco of its policy of aggressive military alliances.

Quan doi Nhan Dan  
(People's Army, May 21, 1969)

THE NORTH — GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

## INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY, JUNE 1

### Tending the Young Shoots of the Fatherland

HO TRUC  
Vice-Minister of Education,  
Secretary of the Viet Nam Working Youth Union

#### PRESIDENT HO AND "SPRING OF HUMANITY"

THE year begins with Spring. Life begins with Youth. Spring is humanity. These words are taken from President Ho Chi Minh's letter to the youth and children throughout the country on the occasion of New Year's Day 1965. Shortly after the triumph of the August Revolution and the foundation of the Viet Nam, President Ho Chi Minh sent a letter to the pupils on the occasion of the beginning of term (Sept. 1945) "Listen to me, my friends, my brothers", he wrote, "listen to a person who has always been earnestly wishing for your progress. In the coming school year, strive to be industrious in learning, be well, obey your teachers and emulate your friends. Eighty years from now we will be strong and glorious in our country. To live we must restore the heritage left by our ancestors in such a way that we can contribute to other countries on this globe. In this reconstruction work, the country places much hope and trust in you. Whether the land of Viet Nam will regain its glory, or not, whether the Vietnamese nation will have the honour to march ahead with the greatest power of the five continents or not depends largely on your efforts in learning..."

#### ACTING UP TO UNCLE HO'S TEACHINGS.

ADDRESSING the Vietnamese children in the northern mountainous areas, Uncle Ho addressed, "you must love your country. I hope to tomorrow you'll grow up into worthy citizens of our independent and free state". The crop of children of 1945 later became grown-up and, together with Uncle Ho's teachings, they have manifested their love for the Fatherland and fellow-countrymen by taking up arms against foreign aggressors. Some of them are good, some are not. But all of them are good today are 'Valiant anti-Yankees fighters'. They have also served as shock troops on the front line front. The workers and peasants of the new generation, as young socialist intellectuals, they are contributing to bring glory to the Viet Nam. Organized and led by the Viet Nam Working Youth Union the members of the Viet Nam Young Pioneers Brigade today demonstrate their love of the country and the socialist regime with the "One thousand good nannies and nephews" drive. So far, 2,500 million Vietnamese children have been honoured as "Uncle Ho's good nannies and nephews."

#### "One thousand good deeds"

are daily routine, ordinary but full of meaning, such as

providing services in a hill camouflage, collecting rags for them to clean their guns, coming to the assistance of the people, families of fallen disabled armymen, tending buffaloes and oxen, and other domestic animals, etc. In many localities, they form their own dance and song groups and give performances to

mobilise the people to fight and to produce better. In Quang Ninh, North Viet Nam's coal-producing province, the children have supplied tens of thousands of kilos of meat for the army men. Under the motto "Buffaloes and oxen are friends, Yankees are foes",

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The Vietnamese children are festive falling on the 15th of the 8th lunar month (usually in September)



In an infant class.

## CHILDREN DAY STORIES

JUNE First, International Children's Day is a greatly meaningful day. To the children, it means to play, to have fun, to be happy. To the mothers, it heralds the bright future of their children. He teaches them:

To love their Fatherland and their fellow-countrymen, to achieve good results in learning and in manual labour;

— to live in harmony with each other and observe discipline;

— to practise hygiene, and

— to be modest, honest and courageous.

These teachings have set the standards for the new virtues for our school-pupils. Uncle Ho has also initiated the "teach-well, learn-well" emulation movement and has personally given detailed instructions to the teaching body to help it clearly realise its duties and tasks and master new educational methods in order to

gather and give themselves heart and soul to their favourite games: unicorn dances, torch processions for the Mid-Autumn Festival (1) or the new school year. Uncle Ho writes letters to encourage and enlighten Vietnamese children. He teaches them:

But in Viet Nam, nobody can forget the presence of 54,000 GIs in the southern part of their country, the U.S. 7th Fleet, the Tonkin Gulf, the jets, the strafing fortresses...

Monstrous crimes have been committed in Viet Nam. On the occasion of the International Children's Day on June 1, 1968, a little about the victims, women and children against whom the "mightiest army of the world" has been unleashed.

AS THE FESTIVAL WAS AT ITS GAYEST

EVERY year when comes mid-autumn and the moon appears in all its splendor, it is the Children's Festival in Viet Nam. According to an age-old tradition, on that day the children

thi Khang, his mother, was carrying in her arms her 4-year old eldest son, U.S. planes flew in and bombed her living quarters located in the northern mountainous town (Ha Bac province) Mrs. Khuong, then only about 15 days to her time, received multiple wounds. Urgently operated on, she was saved. When the surgeons took out the baby, they found with a great shock that he carried on his left leg a V-shaped metal splinter, the object of a finger bone. It was one of the bomb splinters that had perforated the mother's abdomen. The child was also injured. The child was the only survivor of American barbarity, hit right in the womb of his mother.

EXCERPTS FROM A MOTHER'S DIARY.

WHERE have been cases where the pathetic horizon and the challenges of life are so great that no words can render the vivid impressions. The following lines taken from a letter of a mother named Quang Yen, after a massive U.S. air raid on Quang Trach District, Quang Binh, the only survivor of American barbarity, hit right in the womb of his mother.

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# ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

## MILITARY OPERATIONS

**GIAI PHONG** Press Agency reported that anti-aircraft PLAF activities in the first 4 days of the new wave offensives on the night of May 11 throughout South Viet Nam.

Following their assaults in the first days of May in the sectors of Tay Ninh and Long Khanh to the Northwest and Northeast of Saigon respectively, of Dakto (in the Western Highlands), the PLAF sprang into action in the small hours of May 12 in all theatres of operation, from the areas close to the 17th parallel down to the 10th parallel in the Southernmost sector of the country.

According to still incomplete initial statistics, 400 targets were hit by the PLAF either by aircraft or by ground assault, by both. Eighty cities, provincial capitals and district towns came under fire as well as 32 airfields and 33 HQ's and 10 regiments, including division, arm corps size and logistic bases of the US-puppets.

Following is a general picture of various theatres of operation:

In the 2 northern provinces of South Viet Nam (Quang Tri and Thua Thien), the very first night, more than 20 raids were mounted. The whole defence line along the Highway No 9 South of the DMZ was shaken. Connection points such as Con Viet port, Dong Ho (US 9th Marine Division), Cam Lien (known to Americans as Rockpile), Sa Man (the Far West) for of the system) Gia Lai (farthest in the North), etc., were heavily hit or captured by the PLAF, which triggered off fire and inflicted heavy damage on the installations.

To the Southwest of Hué and in the hilly areas of this sector where elements of the US 101st Airborne Division attempted a sweep to hold firm on Route 12, the PLAF, in 4 days put most 2000 targets out of action, destroying 3 U.S. battalions and 2 U.S. battalion C.P.'s.

In the coastal fringe, they attacked the airfields of Ai Tu, Northwest of Quang Tri, Tay Ninh, and Phu Bai, and Phu Bai, South of Hué. Fort Mang Ca in Hué was not spared.

In the 11 provinces of Central and South Trung Bo, to the Northeast of Saigon, between Da Nang and Phu

Thiet and in the Western Highlands, 220 targets were hit by the PLAF for their strikes, including bases, positions, airfields and military depots in 7 cities and 20 districts towns. HQ's, mostly 7000 adverse casualties were listed among them 4,000 GI's, 5 infantry battalions, an armoured column, 3 battalion C.P.'s and 1000 personnel wiped out or decimated, more than 100 military vehicles, 53 cannons and 6 logistic depots destroyed, 87 planes and helicopters shot down or burnt, and more than 300 weapons seized by the patriots. Enemy base under attack included more than 1000 personnel, 1000 C.P.'s and Brigade, Division and Army Corps HQ's and 14 military aircraft.

In this 4-day period, the Da Nang air base and the C-2 of the US 1st Marine regiment at An Hoi (45km Southwest of Da Nang) were

bases of Quang Nam were also badly mauled; losing several companies and an armoured sub-regiment put out of action or decimated, 1200 casualties reported, 31 vehicles destroyed and some helicopters downed and some 100 weapons seized by the PLAF.

Further South, 400 enemy soldiers were knocked out of action on the night of May 11 at Song Mao (200km East-Northeast of Saigon), the base camp of puppet Regiment 44.

In the Western Highlands, the HQ's of Corps II in Pleiku and of the puppet 13th Infantry Division in Buon Me Thout were hit. On the highways, several enemy convoys suffered heavy losses.

Meanwhile, the guerrillas and regional troops of the PLAF neutralized some 100 military posts and "pacifi-

cation" teams, and did away with what remained of the enemy coercive apparatus in the rural areas.

Further Southeast, in the Tam Ky, Chu Lai and Quang Ngai sector, the PLAF Division also maintained anti-positions losses. Its C.P. and those of its 106th, 108th and 11th brigades as well as 3 battalion C.P.'s were raided and 2,000 GI's put out of action. Puppet troops in the prov-

cation" teams, and did away with what remained of the enemy coercive apparatus in the rural areas.

In Quang Nam Province, the whole defence line in the Saigon front, the whole Saigon front, the whole defence line in all directions and around the capital was shaken.

In Tay Ninh province, over 20 targets were attacked in force and 2 battalions of the 10th Air Cav., 10th Inf. Div. and 10th Inf. Div. on May 12 at Ba Chiem (3km East-Northeast of Tay Ninh) and the other 3 days later at Soi Tu Te (soi) North of Tay Ninh. A puppet paratroop battalion was wiped out on the night of May 11 at Tay Cho, about a dozen kilometers South-Southwest of Tay Ninh.

At about the same time, the PLAF destroyed and depleted an artillery battalion of the Big Red One at Phuoc Long, 117km North of Saigon. Less than 2 hours later, in the sector of Ban Quan, another provincial capital 60km North of Saigon, a US base lost nearly 1,000 men killed or wounded, 105 armoured cars and trucks and 22

National, Democratic and Peace Forces

Alliance backs NFL ten points

"Nixon Is Following Johnson's Beaten Track" Alliance's Leader Declares

An American L-19 plane downed in Tay Ninh province



out that the spirit of this overseas solution was completely in accordance with the Manifesto for National Salvation and the Political program of the Alliance as well as with the political line followed by it for over a year now".

Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao called on all intellectuals and people-oriented political, religious, cultural and social groupings and organizations in South Vietnamese all peace and justice-loving people and government and all democratic and peace organizations throughout the world to lead a rigorous support to the NFL ten points.

The Alliance believed that the United States could finally find in those ten points the "honourable" way out it had been looking for. Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao said his statement. The pilot shown by the NFL, he added, was the only one that would enable the US to put an end to the forty year war which every day during the conflict, it took a toll of the lives and wealth of its citizens and brought it only hatred from other nations.

The statement went on: "Such men as in favour of the continued presence of the US in South Vietnam, like Humphrey, Clifford, Goldberg, etc., have now raised their voices to urge a rapid repatriation of U.S. soldiers.

International communists, among whom Aiken, Scott, etc., have also called for the withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam. However, Nixon, the US president, did not learn from his setbacks for a more intelligent political line in South Vietnam. In his eight-point peace program he continued to follow his obstinacy and irrational (cautious withdrawal of troops) proposal and he did not let down his war-like clique of agents, like Thieu Ky-Dang, to invite, when he wanted to entrust with the task of organizing eventual general elections."

"Nixon is following Johnson's beaten track", Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao concluded, "the dirty war in Vietnam has become Nixon's permanent war. There is no doubt that more grievous setbacks are in store for the United States as a result of its president's obstinacy and short-sighted policy."

### LATEST NEWS

Operation "Approach Snow" in the hilly areas went into use.

From May 12 to 21, 1,500 U.S. "paras" of the 101st Division killed or wounded, chiefly in A Bia mountains range.

Da Nang and Nguen Man airfield bombarded on the night of May 10; 25 planes and choppers destroyed, heavy material damage.

(Giai Phong Press Agency)

Biggest ammo depot in Saigon region completely blotted out by PLAF on May 23.

(Western reports)

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